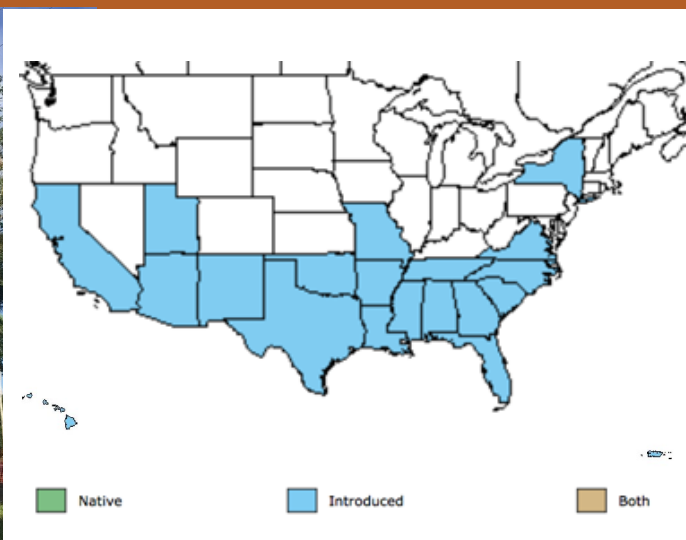


USACE Invasive Plant Species Best Management Practices

Chinaberry Tree (*Melia azedarach*) - Meliaceae (Mahogany)



Habitat & Life History

Native to Australia and Asia – Perennial shrub/tree – FACU & UPL – Prevalent in disturbed areas

Integrated Management Strategy Selections

Prevention

Chemical

Biological

Mechanical

Cultural



PREVENTION

- Maintain healthy, competitive native community; monitor several times per year for early detection



CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—glyphosate (better suited for seedling control, however does not provide selectivity to nontargets), imazapyr, mixture of triclopyr and clopyralid (foliar application in non-aquatic sites)
- Use-pattern—foliar spray, cut/paint, basal oil, injection, hack & squirt
- *Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate and use-pattern.



BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

- Potential biological agent—*Leptocneria reducta* (white cedar moth)



MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Hand pull, dig roots, girdle, cut, shred; control prior to fruiting/seeding; remove propagules from site
- Be mindful of potential removal-erosion issues; use phased-removal approach or artificial or natural armoring



CULTURAL CONTROL

- Plant competitive native vegetation



MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to cut mature trees prior to seed onset (spring) and apply herbicide to the stump within 5 minutes of cutting followed by a 6-week observation period to confirm efficacy before grubbing or stump removal; stem injections are possible where biomass removal is not possible
- Monitoring—monitor efficacy of control and any new seedlings or regrowth
- Niche-filling/Restoration—replace removal sites with native woody vegetation & erosion-control measures



COMMENTS

- Spreads by seed, resprouts from stumps and roots, manual and mechanical can contribute to spread, mechanical and is most effective with herbicide use



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Contributors, data sources, documentation @ apcrp.el.erdc.dren.mil